THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIFTH EDITION!

GENERAL M'COOK'S DEFEAT.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER

WHISKY'S WOFUL WORK.

OUR LOSS TWO THOUSAND.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—General Stoneman sent a force of cavalry, consisting of Long's and Lagrange's Brigades, 3200 strong, on the 26th ult., under command of General Edward McCook, to destroy the Macon and Western Railroad.

They had destroyed 18 miles of the road, and started to capture a train of 500 wagons, going from Atlanta to Macon or Columbus. McCook captured this train near Newman's, with 500 men, including 27 officers; and wagons laden with valuable stores, including liquors, and the private papers of General Hood and others.

After possessing themselves of what they wanted the wagons were burned, and McCook started to return with the prisoners and 3000 mules, but was overtaken by a Rebel force under General Ransom, so large as to completely surround him.

A desperate engagement followed, during which many of McCook's men escaped and found their way to Marietta. The number of Federals captured will, it is believed, reach two thousand. This disaster is attributed to the troops partaking too freely of the liquors found in the captured train.

Long's Brigade consisted of the 3d and 4th Ohio, 2d Indiana, and 4th Regulars.

Part of Lagrange's Brigade was composed of troops who were with Rousseau in his late expedition.

Forrest is reported at Atlanta, under Hood.

Two hundred and thirty-seven Rebel prisoners reached here last evening, including 11 commissioned officers.

THE SAFETY OF COLONEL McCOOK.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—Colonel McCook, supposed to have been killed or captured near Newman, has come in with 120 of his men. 500 had previously arrived at Marietta.

He was successful in breaking the Macon road, and capturing and destroying a wagon train. He captured seventy-two officers and thirty-five men, but was obliged to let them go. His safe return with so many of his men reduces his loss very materially. More of his men will probably come in.

ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS

THEIR EXISTENCE CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—The *Democrat* publishes to-day the essential points of the confession of Green B. Smith, Secretary of the Order of American Knights.

Charles L. Hunt and Charles E. Dunn, Grand and Deputy Grand Commanders of the Order, have also asked for a re-examination, in which they have acknowledged their former statemen to be untrue, and have admitted the existence o the order, and their membership with it.

This confession gives many details of the workings and purposes of the Order, but no new facts of importance are revealed.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The *Star* says:—We have information from Hagerstown as late as 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

No Rebels have made their appearance on this side of the river in the vicinity of Williamsport or Hagerstown since Friday last, when Cole's Union Cavalry were driven from the town by several hundred Rebel cavalry, who, however, did not remain long.

Rebel pickets are to be seen on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Williamsport, and the indications are that the larger portion of the Rebel invading force are moving up the river westward.

The cars on the Hagerstown and Chambersburg railroad are running to Greencastle, a point within nine miles of Hagerstown. Telegraphic communication has also been re-established with Harrisburg, but there are no mails passing between Frederick and Hagerstown, as there are not a sufficient number of horses in the county to run stage lines, the owners of stock having run off all that has not been gobbled up by the Rebels.

The excitement at Hagerstown has somewhat subsided, and parties who ran away are beginning to return. Business, however, has not been resumed, and the town presents a fast-day appearance.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STEAMSHIP "SAXONIA" AT CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, August 4.—The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 26th ult., passed this point this afternoon.

The steamer *City of Limerick* arrived out on the 26th. The steamer *Brittania* arrived out on the same day.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday were 14,000 bales; the market ruling quiet.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Provision are steady.

LONDON, July 26.—Consols closed at 89¼@96 for money.

The *Arabia* and *Hecla* arrived out on the 24th ultimo.

The ship *Constitution*, for New York, put back to Liverpool after being ashore.

Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, in response to an inquiry whether England had intended acting in concert with other European powers in the endeavor to bring about a suspension of hostilities in America, stated that he thought no advantage would be gained by meddling.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

Erie Railroad preferred shares declined 3½. Illinois Central declined 4.

It is reported that the Rebel Slidell is on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The steamer *George Washington* has arrived, with New Orleans advices of July 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK MORAN'S BENEFIT, this evening, at the Walnut Street Theatre, when a bill of great comic talent will be presented, in which Raiser, the heavy man of Sanford's Troupe, will sustain comic parts, with Frank and Parker. Sanford himself will also open his budget of fun to-morrow evening—the opera of *Sons Ecossais*, one of the greatest attractions ever given to minstrelsy.

—Mr. S. A. Goddard, a staunch friend of our country, residing at Manchester, is getting up subscriptions for the purpose of aiding the slaves liberated by our armies. It is proposed to send them clothing, on which our Government will charge no duties.

—In the times of hard living and hard fighting, men shrank into their graves at an age when they would now be rising into celebrity. Says the *Athenæum*:—"Our rising men, our poets, our judges, our politicians, our generals and admirals, are of sixty or seventy years' ripeness."

THIRD EDITION.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BE INVADED.

REBELS OCCUPY HAGERSTOWN.

30,000 MILITIA CALLED OUT

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HARRISBURG, August 5.—Despatches received here early this morning state that the Rebels were crossing at Hancock and that they had driven Averill's pickets into Cumberland.

Semi-official despatches received at 9 o'clock convey the information that the Rebels occupied Hagerstown this morning.

The greatest consternation once more prevails along the southern portion of the Cumberland valley. The farmers are hurrying from their homes with their stock, and the population generally is reported to be panic-stricken by this sudden, and to them unexpected, occupation of their country by the Rebels. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling out 30,000 militia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

THE REBEL INVADERS.

NO FICHT AT CUMBERLAND

INTERESTING NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Fast Day was appropriately observed here. All business was suspended, and the churches were well attended. Rumors about Hagerstown being burnt are totally false. The Rebels are not there, and it is believed that there are none now this side of the Potomac. Their force in the Shenandoah Valley and vicinity, ready for another incursion, is believed to be about forty thousand.

They are undoubtedly concentrating for another invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland. There has been no fight near Cumberland. There is nothing later by the Norfolk boats. Our army holds the same position as formerly. To-day's Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following letters:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 2, A. M.—Since the unsuccessful assault on Petersburg, nothing has occurred to mar the quiet which succeeded it. Now and then a gun is fired, but generally speaking, the utmost tranquillity prevails. The following is a semi-official report of our losses on the occasion referred to:—

9th Corps, 1st Division, Ledlie, 687; 2d Division, Potter, 800; 3d Division, Wilcox, 600; 4th Division, Ferrero, 1700; 10th Corps, Turner's Division, 450; 18th Corps, 200; 2d and 5th Corps, 200; total, 4537.

A Court of Investigation is now sitting, General Hancock presiding, which it is trusted will throw the responsibility of the late failure on the right shoulders.

The rumor that the enemy had been detected in an earnest endeavor to mine our works is, I am informed, correct. The attempt has been made in front of Warren's Corps, but that General is too skilful an engineer to be caught napping. Hence at least three counter-shafts have been sunk, and when the Rebels succeed in blowing us up, we give the Richmond papers the privilege of making a note of it.

Some movements of importance are going on here, but I will not refer to them. You will hear of them ere long.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 2, P. M.—Nothing of importance has transpired the past twenty-four hours. Picket firing in front of the 9th Corps has been kept up almost incessantly, with some shelling at intervals. The enemy have been busy in repairing their lines, and our skirmishers annoy them as much as possible. Little damage is done, however, as they do most of their work at night.

Considerable discussion is indulged in among both officers and men as to who is responsible for the late "fiasco," and when the Court of Inquiry, which I learn is to convene to inquire into the matter, has performed its duty, we shall probably learn the reason why a plan that promised so well resulted so disastrously. The exact amount of our losses in the action is now ascertained to be 5640.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 4.—Nothing of interest has taken place during the past two days, and very little picket firing is being indulged in at present.

An officer of a colored regiment is reported to have shot one of his men yesterday at the Commissary depot, and is under arrest.

In my despatch of the 31st I stated that the colored division engaged in the battle was under command of General White. This was a mistake, General Ferrero being in command of his own division. General White acted as Chief of Staff to General Burnside during the engagement.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—A person who left Charleston, Virginia, early yesterday morning, reports a Rebel force, composed of Moseby and Imboden's cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at 7600 strong, at that place, about to make a feint movement on Harper's Ferry, while Early with some 12,000 infantry, guarding the trains of plunder and grain, were at Bunker Hill, about starting up the Shenandoah valley.

Parties were scattered at different points up, the valley gathering in grain and cattle, who would join Ewell in his march.

They had conscripted all the men and even boys of sixteen years, but many had escaped and were hiding in the mountains.

The belief was that as soon as the trains were well advanced, the entire rebel force would retire up the valley.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—About a dozen thrifty farmers of Santa Clara county have been arrested on the charge of being confederates of Rebel highwaymen, who have been robbing stages and expresses in Sierra Nevada.

A fire in Virginia City, last night, destroyed $100,000 worth of property.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* has sailed for Panama with $1,400,000 in treasure and 105 passengers.

The British war steamer *Devastation* is at Panama.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The steamer *City of Manchester* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Flour is dull; sales of 10,500 bbls. at $8 15@9 45 for State; $11 20@12 for Ohio, and $10 75@14 50 for Southern. Wheat is dull with unimportant sales. Corn has declined 1 cent; sales of 27,000 bushels at $1 56. Beef dull. Pork heavy at $38 50@39 for Mess. Lard firm at 20½@21¼ cents. Whisky dull at $1 75@1 78.

Gold is quoted at 258.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Flour steady with scarce supply. Wheat dull; red declined 3c. Corn firm; $1 50 for white and $1 81 for yellow. Groceries very dull Whisky dull at $1 70@1 80.

FROM PETERSBURG.

THE LATEST NEWS.

TRANSPORTS FIRED INTO.

THE ENEMY SAID TO BE MINING.

POSITION OF GEN. HOOKER.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The mail steamer *John Brooks*, which arrived this morning from City Point, was fired into by a Rebel battery at Harrison's Landing yesterday morning. Six shots were fired, three of which passed over and three astern of the steamer. The transport *Ira Spaulding*, which preceded the *Brooks*, was hit, and had several horses aboard killed. A gunboat went down and silenced the battery, when the *Brooks* proceeded on her way.

Enemy Undermining.

The enemy has reinforced his lines since the assault of Saturday last. It is thought that the Rebels are undermining our works, especially in front of Warren's line.

General Hooker.

General Hooker was serenaded last night at Willard's. He made a war speech, from which we judge that his reported resignation is a canard.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

The *Star* says the mail steamer *John Brooks* has arrived from City Point with a large number of passengers and the army mails. Yesterday morning, as the steamer *Spaulding*, loaded with troops, and having in tow a barge loaded with horses, was coming down the James river, she was fired upon by a Rebel field battery of four pieces, stationed a little above Harrison's Landing.

The *Spaulding* put on a full head of steam and ran past the battery, returning the fire from two pieces of cannon on board, belonging to the troops. One of the Rebel shots passed through the wheel-house of the *Spaulding*, and another struck the barge, killing five horses, but doing no other damage as far as known.

Several other boats which were in advance o the *Spaulding* were also fired upon, but with what result is not known. As the *John Brooks* hove in sight of Harrison's Landing six shots were fired at her from the Rebel battery, which caused the greatest consternation among the passengers on board, who rushed wildly about the boat, seeking a place of safety.

The first shot fired fell short, and others passed over the boat in close proximity to the heads of those on board. The *Brooks*, being unprotected and having no means of replying to the Rebel battery, hove to and put back to City Point.

Gunboats were immediately sent to the point where the battery was stationed, and after a spirited exchange of shots, the battery was silenced. The *Brooks* then came down the river under cover of one of the gunboats, while others remained and shelled the banks of the river for some time.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

Personal.

John G. Nicolay, Esq., the President's Private Secretary, returned to-day from a trip to the far west for the benefit of his health.

From the Upper Potomac.

Advices from the Upper Potomac show that no demonstrations have been made by the enemy, except by Moseby's gang.

General Couch's Order.

General Couch's order, requesting the border citizens of Pennsylvania to arm themselves and take to the bush, is regarded as a violation of the law against guerilla warfare passed at the last session of Congress.

Drafting Under Old Calls.

All drafting under the old calls has been ordered to cease, and the deficit is to be carried over to the September draft.

A Reprieve by the President.

William H. Carter, a citizen of Maryland, who was found guilty by a military Commission, in this city, of being a spy, and violating the laws of war, and who was sentenced to be hanged to-day at the Old Capitol Prison, has been reprieved by the President until further orders.

A Fight with Negroes.

In a collision yesterday between soldiers and negroes, in the eastern part of the city, one soldier was killed, another mortally wounded, and one negro was badly cut. The soldiers afterwards set fire to the shanties occupied by the negroes, and burned them.

Arrival of General Hooker.

Major-General Hooker, accompanied by Colonel Fessenden, Major Lawrence, and Captains Stetson and Taylor, of his personal staff, arrived yesterday. In the evening he was serenaded by the band of the Veteran Reserve Corps. A large number of his friends and admirers assembled at the same time to greet him, and upon his appearance the General was received with round after round of enthusiastic cheering. In response to repeated calls for a speech, he said:—

"I did not come here to make a speech, nor should you expect one. If this Rebellion was to have been put down by speeches, enough have been made since its commencement to put down forty rebellions. This war is only to be ended with bullets and bayonets, and though I do not personally know some of you, yet there will be abundant opportunity before the termination of the war to make your acquaintance upon the field."

The General was frequently interrupted during his remarks with hearty demonstrations of applause.

Appointments.

Colonel Chapman, of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, and Colonel McIntosh, both commanding brigades in Sheridan's Cavalry, have been appointed brigadier-generals.

Rebel Mining.

There are good reasons for believing that the Rebels are mining one of our earthworks in front of Petersburg. Measures have been taken which will render operations of that sort futile.

Paying the Soldiers.

Many of the regiments before Petersburg have not been paid for six months—none have received a cent for over four months. In consequence the greatest suffering and dissatisfaction prevails among the rank and file. The latter broke out into loud and open complaints a few days ago, when Paymasters arrived with greenbacks for Corps and Division Headquarters, but none for the soldiers.

It is of the most urgent importance that these devoted national defenders should instantly receive their blood-earned money, and Secretary Fessenden is bending every energy to accomplish that end. He will suspend all other requisitions until those for the soldiers can be honored. His policy will be to pay the soldiers and let the contractors wait.

Court of Inquiry.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the President at the request of Lieutenant-General Grant, Major-General Hancock to be President, to investigate the causes of the failure in the recent assault upon the Rebel fortifications before Petersburg, so successfully inaugurated by the explosion of the mine which destroyed a most important work in front of our centre.

THE DRAFT.

Official Opinion as to the Hundred Day Men.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following is a *verbatim* copy of the opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which was inclosed to General Sandford of New York, relative to the exemption of the one hundred days' volunteers from the draft.

This opinion having been promulgated by the Secretary of War as governing the future action of the War Department, is applicable to the other States who furnished troops under that call. It will be seen at once that the errors of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, as well as General Sandford, of New York, are pointed out and corrected. The opinion will be read with interest by all, as it affects the interests of nearly 80,000 men who are serving or are about to serve under the one hundred days' call:—

OPINION.

On the 5th of July, instant, at a time of great public danger, the President of the United States, under the authority vested in him by the act of February 28, 1795, issued the following call on the Governor of the State of New York for 12,000 of the militia of that State to be mustered into the service of the United States, for a term not exceeding one hundred days:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1864.—His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, Albany, New York:—The President directs me to inform you that a Rebel force, variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand men, have invaded the State of Maryland, and have taken Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points; that the public safety requires him to call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel this invasion. He therefore directs me to call on you for a militia force of twelve thousand men from your State, to serve not more than one hundred days, and to request that you will with the utmost despatch forward the troops to Washington by rail or steamboat, as may be most expeditious.

Please favor me with an answer at your earliest convenience. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

On July 21, General Sandford issued and published the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS 1st DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., New York, July 21.—General Order, No. 6.—The Major-General publishes, for the information of this command, the following section from the act of Congress passed February 24, 1864, entitled, "An act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1864.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That the following persons be and they are hereby exempted from enrolment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, to wit:—Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

It will be perceived by this section that the members of those regiments ordered on duty when mustered into the service of the United States for 100 days will be exempted from the draft which is to be made in September next. The regiments designated in Division Orders No. 24, as forming part of the quota of this State under the President's call for 12,000 militia from the State, are requested to complete immediately their preparations to embark forthwith for Washington. Those refusing or neglecting will be disbanded. By order of

Major-General C. A. SANDFORD,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.
(Official)—CHARLES W. DARLING, A. D. C.

At the present date, July 26, it is understood that these militia, except two regiments, heretofore mustered in, are withheld from service, by order of the Governor of New York, in consequence of an objection to a decision of the Provost Marshal-General, that these militiamen are not, by reason of their being mustered into the service, exempted from the draft ordered to take place the 5th day of September next, and from time to time thereafter, until the quotas required shall be filled.

That the objection raised by the Governor of New York is purely theoretical, and may never become of the least practicable importance, is apparent from the following considerations:—

Although it is clear that by the 10th section of the act of February 24, 1864, such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, will be exempted from the draft, yet the question of exemption of the hundred days' militia of New York will not arise, and no claim for such exemption can be made under the act, unless the soldier claiming the exemption shall be actually in the military service of the United States at the *time of the draft*.

Questions of exemption by reason of mental or physical unfitness, of age, of two years' service and honorable discharge therefrom, or exemption of being in the service, must be settled according to the state of facts at the time when the questions are to be decided.

The militia of New York having been called to meet an *emergency* for a term not exceeding 100 days, may all be discharged from service before the draft shall actually take place; they may be discharged at any time by the President, and he is not bound to retain their services any longer than the public necessity requires them.

If the draft ordered on the 5th of September should be postponed, or not completed on that day, no question of exemption can arise, except when the person claiming exemption is in the military service of the United States at the time when he shall be personally drafted.

No draft will be required of New York, if that State shall fill its quota with volunteers. Hence for this reason the question may be purely a theoretical one. So also it will be borne in mind the exemption from draft is a personal privilege to be used by and for the benefit only of the person drafted; he may prefer to waive his exemption, and to remain in the service. The question of the right of exemption arises only between the Government of the United States and the individual concerned.

The statement of the law by General Sandford in the General Orders above cited, is founded on a misapprehension of the meaning of the statute. It is erroneous to say "that the members of those regiments now mustered on duty, when mustered into service by the United States, for one hundred days, will be exempted from the draft which is to be made in September next." But by the true construction of the act, those persons only who shall be actually in the service of the United States at the time when their respective names shall be drafted, will be exempted from that draft, if such exemption shall be duly claimed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department.

GREAT MOVEMENT ON MOBILE.

Our Fleet and Armies Gathering About the City.

The Rochester *Democrat* has been shown a letter from a United States officer on board the squadron off Mobile, dated July 15, 1864, containing the following highly interesting news:—

"I write to inform you of the approaching battle. * * * I received a visit to-day from ——, who is certain that we will all be in Mobile Bay within three weeks. The monitor —— is at ——, but will be here to-morrow. Another of the same class is on her way from the North, and is looked for every moment. The double-turreted monitors, built up the Mississippi, are at New Orleans, ready to come at any moment, and all the ships here are taking in immense quantities of shot, shell, and ammunition. The army is to participate, but how and where is not known. We shall probably pass the forts in the night. The particulars are, of course, unknown, but we are certainly going to take Mobile, and that within a month at the extreme."

Second Pennsylvania Provisional Artillery.

The Provisional Second Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the only Philadelphia Regiment in BURNSIDE'S Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel BENJAMIN G. BARNEY, commanding, was wounded seriously, and is at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

Captain J. H. Holman, commanding the 2d Battalion, was wounded in the arm and side, and is at the same hospital.

Captain John B. Norris, 1st Battalion, prisoner.
Lieutenant Reese J. Millard, prisoner.
Adjutant Wm. B. Philips, reported killed.
Lieutenant W. H. Dymond, prisoner.
Lieutenant A. J. Marsland, missing.
Lieutenant James Redar, missing.
Lieutenant John Kellow, missing.

Captain Haig and Lieutenant John P. Kelley are the only officers of the regiment who came out of the fight unharmed. They went into the fight with 700 men, and came out with 260. The balance were killed, wounded or prisoners. No straggling in this regiment.

FOURTH EDITION.

REBEL INVASION.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH.

FROM HARRISBURG.

REBELS CROSS THE POTOMAC AT 2½ THIS MORNING.

Citizens of Hagerstown Leave at 7 o'clock This Morning.

FIVE REGIMENTS OF REBELS NOW OCCUPY HAGERSTOWN.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, August 5.—The Governor has received despatches from Hagerstown to the effect that the enemy crossed the Potomac at Shephardstown, this morning, at half-past two o'clock, with a force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.

At 5 o'clock this morning our pickets reported the enemy within three miles of Hagerstown. Captain Sannos, Harrisburg Cavalry, temporarily attached to the 1st Maryland Regiment, retired at 8 this morning.

The citizens of Hagerstown commenced leaving at 7 this morning, when the drums of the enemy were heard sounding.

The Rebels are now in possession of Hagerstown, with three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry.

The Governor has issued a proclamation for thirty thousand men.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—The Chief of the National Detective Police, who has been here several days on official business, has succeeded in ferreting out the most successful gang of counterfeiters ever known in the United States. Fourteen of the gang, in double irons, and five large boxes of material, are now on the way to Washington, and other parties will be arrested.

Eleven presses, a large quantity of bank-note paper, and 12 plates, including one for $20 greenbacks, and one for $50 United States Treasury notes, new issue, and for fifty cent fractional currency, were also received.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Successful Boat Expedition.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Lieutenant-Commander Fleming, of the steamer *Sagamore*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated July 12, off Cedar Keys, Florida, says he sent the launch from that vessel and two boats from the steamer *Clyde*, with twenty-four men and four officers, on an expedition up the Suwanee river, to seize some cotton, which he learned the Rebels were making use of for the purpose of constructing breastworks on that river.

The expedition demolished the breastworks by bringing away the cotton, ninety-four bales. There were no casualties, and the behavior of the officers and men was everything that could be desired.

A Consul Appointed.

George J. Abbott, long connected with the Consulate Bureau of the State Department, has been appointed Consul to Sheffield, England.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 75. Noon, 83. 1 P. M., 83. Wind, N. W. by W.

MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

A meeting of the Return Judges upon the recent election was held this morning. Mr. Samuel P. Hancock acted as President, and Messrs. Esling and Zane clerks. The returns are as follows:—

Wards.	1st Amendment. For.	1st Amendment. Against.	2d Amendment. For.	2d Amendment. Against.
1....	2030	589	2105	12
2....	1352	644	1446	13
3....	729	531	775	2
4....	528	592	536	4
5....	641	380	715	17
6....	567	215	589	6
7....	1146	409	1218	16
8....	782	333	884	6
9....	807	218	852	33
10....	1350	188	1460	27
11....	587	470	663	11
12....	785	267	874	2
13....	1243	280	1341	8
14....	1372	271	1528	4
15....	1838	738	2037	11
16....	953	368	1040	0
17....	739	885	813	29
18....	1550	211	1598	0
19....	1304	469	1386	51
20....	1846	563	1945	15
21....	891	330	1068	11
22*...	1246	176	1295	17
23....	1188	270	1216	25
24....	1268	208	1306	8
25....	469	325	554	0
Total.	27,211	9930	29,144	328
Maj...	17,281		28,816	
				27,280

Wards.	3d Amendment. For.	3d Amendment. Against.
1....	1981	72
2....	1427	8
3....	759	2
4....	444	89
5....	704	24
6....	571	5
7....	809	397
8....	883	7
9....	861	10
10....	1449	28
11....	644	19
12....	868	2
13....	1330	4
14....	1508	7
15....	1917	13
16....	1042	0
17....	773	1
18....	1573	5
19....	1380	32
20....	1935	20
21....	1055	13
22*...	1290	18
23....	1207	27
24....	1276	20
25....	514	0
Total.	28,110	830
Maj...	27,280	

The Board adjourned at one o'clock to meet again to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and receive the return of the derelict division of the Twenty-second Ward.

*One division wanting.

YESTERDAY.—Fast-day, yesterday, was generally celebrated, with but few exceptions. All the places of business were closed, and the citizens devoted themselves to Church attendance. Sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached in a number of the churches, and a spirit of humiliation seemed to characterize all these assemblages.

There was an absence of all news in the city, either of a national or local character, and the city generally partook of the nature of a Sabbath day. During the latter part of the afternoon thousands resorted to Fairmount Park, and this favorite place presented the only holiday appearance anywhere noted by us.

LARCENIES.—This morning Hugh McCartney was committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Lutz, to answer the larceny of $24 in money and three studs, the property of Jas. McPherson.

For some time past extensive thieving has been carried on at the lumber wharves along the west side of the Schuylkill, above Market street bridge. Within the last year several thousand dollars' worth of lumber have been carried off. Yesterday the police arrested two of the thieves, and are on the track of others.

DISORDERLY DRINKING HOUSE.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, the police made a descent on a disorderly drinking den, at No. 615 Bedford street, kept by one Annis Dugan. This is one of those places where rum can be obtained at one cent per glass, and where the worst of vices are indulged in. Nine professional bummers, male and female, who were in the place at the time, were all taken into custody, and the whole party committed to prison by Alderman Carter.

DISTURBANCE AT THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.—A one-legged soldier was attacked yesterday, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, by a man named William Stevenson. An officer interfered, when Stevenson threatened to use a knife on him. He was arrested and held to answer by Alderman Gibson.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS.—A squad of fifty-four sick and wounded soldiers arrived in this city on Wednesday evening last, from the Washington hospitals. They were transferred to the White Hall and Haddington Hospitals. The following is a list of the Pennsylvanians:—

Sgt Saml Akins, Co C, 1-8
Jos Sterritt, C, 118.
Wm D Johnson, I, 100.
Peter Ferguson, H, 64.
Corp Allen Rose, D, 155.
A Ferguson G, 100.
S Weidner, F, 51.
A Lieut D, 51.
John Bros, K, 81.
J H Kelly, K, 100.
Andrew Fraker, C, 184.
John O Wallace, F, 149.
W H Gilbert, B, 187.
John Mefvres, E, 48.
John Hamilton, F, 23.
E Britton, A, 48.
J M Spearer, D, 191.
D S Vose, A, 161.
R J Allen, K, 51.
Sergt P A Demmere, K, 82.
Wm Trefts, G, 118.
Edw Campbell, A, 69.
Geo N Ashenfelter, I, 187.
Sergt Geo Kramer, I, 51.
John McFetrige, C, 23.
Michael Coughlin, D, 49.
J W Merrill, E, 61.
S D Lockhart, Co B, 146.
John F Lessig, F, 119.
A Mulvaine, D, 62.
John Cross, K, 98.
Jas Stuart, F, 91.
Jos Showers, I, 99.
Sgt Wm P Frate, G, 98.
W Spencer, A, 2.
Hugh Rayne, E, 155.
James W Kerr, A, 139.
John F Lessig, F, 119.
Harvey Moore, G, 49.
Wm H Fowler, E, 87.
D Ferguson, D, 18 cav.
Wm F Hornshead, D, 8 cav.
J Yeager, bugler, F, 1 cav.
Geo Stouffer, D, 13 cav.
Allen Douglas, E, 6 cav.
W Frey, I, 1 art.
Sgt E T Robbins, D, 16 cav.
J R Hayler, I, 2 art.
F M Smith, K, 2 art.
Col J C McKammat, D, 2 art.
J F Lacow, H, 2 art.
Edwin Davy, I, 2 art.
David Walters, D, Durell's Battery.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK.—Some time since City Councils passed a series of resolutions extending the hospitalities of the city to Major-General HANCOCK. As the General was not able to respond to this invitation, the resolutions were handsomely engrossed and framed, and forwarded to his wife through Mr. EVERMAN, of Common Council. The following reply was elicited:—

LONGWOOD, St. LOUIS, July 31, 1864.

MR. EVERMAN.—Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of date July 23d; also the safe arrival of a box, sent by Adams' Express, containing resolutions of welcome from the City of Philadelphia to my husband, for which accept my sincere thanks. Most respectfully,

Mrs. W. S. HANCOCK.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, Esq., Philada., Pa.

"UNION AVENUE."—The portion of the Sanitary Fair Buildings known as Union avenue has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will be temporarily placed at West Philadelphia, in Market street, below the Junction Railroad. It will serve as a passenger depot for the Pennsylvania Railroad until a more permanent one can be erected. At present the passenger depot and ticket office of the company are at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets. These will be removed to the Union avenue building as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, which will require about a month. The extensive and steadily increasing business of the company requires a more ample depot than the present one presents, and the new plan will be an acceptable one to the community.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS CLUB.—A convention of gentlemen connected with the public press of this city met on Wednesday afternoon in Select Council Chamber, for the purpose of forming an association. Mr. Charles C. Wilson presided, and Messrs. George Collier Bower and William H. Fisher acted as Secretaries. Mr. L. W. Wallace, from the special Committee on Organization, reported a constitution and by-laws, which were taken up by sections and adopted. This business occupied nearly three hours, and after its conclusion the association adjourned to meet on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was a very large one, and the best feeling prevailed during the entire session.

BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES.—Another meeting of the executive Committee appointed to complete arrangements for the reception of Baxter's Fire Zouaves was held last evening at the Neptune Hose House. A variety of business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to assemble again to-morrow evening at the Mechanic Engine House.

A MATCH GAME.—To-morrow afternoon at four o'clock a match game of base-ball will be played at Fairmount Park, by eighteen of the best players in the city.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Steamship *Frances*, Captain Austin, left this port yesterday for Havana, the pioneer ship of a line between this city and that port....William Chapman, the lad who was shot at the Smith's Island shooting gallery, on Wednesday, died yesterday....On Wednesday the Michigan soldiers who had been quartered in the hospitals in this department were transferred to Detroit. The Vermont soldiers will be transferred to their State to-day....The steamer *Manhattan*, running between this city and Cape May, was compelled to return to the city yesterday after having started on her trip, for repairs, the engine-pump having got out of order....The triennial assessment of property will be completed about the middle of this month, and in October the City Commissioners will meet as a Board of Revision.

SAD ACCIDENT.—As the train from New York reached the point of junction of Dauphin and Trenton avenues, in the Nineteenth ward, about nine o'clock this morning a little, female child about six years old was caught under the wheels of the locomotive, and had both legs and one arm taken off, causing instant death. Thompson was the name given for the child.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Barney Mullin has been committed by Alderman Shoemaker, in default of $2000 bail, upon the charge of attempting to cut a police officer with a knife. The officer attempted to arrest Mullin for assaulting a citizen. The accused is a desperate character, and has given the police much trouble.

THE PINE STREET RIOTERS.—Nine of the persons who took an active part in the riot at Seventh and Pine streets on Wednesday night have been held to bail to keep the peace by Alderman Swift. Two others of the rioters, Philip Madden and Thomas Moran, were, by another magistrate, held to bail in the sum of $1000 each to answer at Court.

STABBING AFFAIR.—This morning, Michael Collins was charged before Alderman Carter with having stabbing another man in Gaffney's avenue, Seventh and Fitzwater streets. The affair happened last night, and was the result of a drunken quarrel. Collins was held to answer.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

UPHOLSTERY.—Chairs, Sofas, Curtains, Shades, Carpets, and Mattresses upholstered in the very best manner at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

R. B. DA COSTA'S WEST INDIAN TOOTH WASH is the best preparation now in use. Inquire for it—get it—use it—and be your own judge. Manufactured from pure West Indian vegetables. Sold everywhere. M. H. LEVETT, Proprietor.

LATEST MARINE INTELLI

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

30,000 MILITIA CALLED OUT

Harrisburg, August 5.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

The advance of the Rebel army has again crossed the Potomac and this morning occupied Hagerstown. I call for thirty thousand volunteer militia, to be mustered into the service of the State to serve during the emergency for the defense of the State.

The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburg, and those west of that place at Pittsburg.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force.

The General Orders which accompany this proclamation set forth the arrangements for transportation, &c., and the mode of organization. By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN.

Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

General Order No. 53.—Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, August 5.—In accordance with my Proclamation this day made, it is ordered—

1. First. That all able-bodied men of Pennsylvania do immediately assemble in their respective Boroughs, Wards, and Townships, and organize companies for the defense of the State.

Second. Companies as rapidly as organized will, on application to the different railroad companies, be furnished with transportation by the United States to the proper rendezvous. Those organized west of Johnstown to Camp Reynolds, at Pittsburg; those east of Johnstown at Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, where they will be subsisted by the United States Government, and sworn into the service of the State for State defense during the period of the existing emergency, and will be organized into regiments.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. Russell,
Adjutant-General Pennsylvania.

THE MILITARY SITUATION—PETERSBURG—ATLANTA.

The public depression at the unsuccessful attack upon Petersburg is neither warranted by the failure, nor comprehensible except upon the supposition of a partial review of the military situation. It is owing to a general tendency among us, to consider that a long-prepared attempt must be the signal of success. It is also owing to a general tendency to great exaltation at good news, when, if the reverse comes, the revulsion of feeling is so great as to create despondency.

From whatever cause this false impression as to the Petersburg affair is derived, it is our duty to attempt to dissipate it by a review of the military situation.

From our present stand-point of knowledge, it is impossible to decide what was the cause of our want of success. It is absurd to declare that because corps which were intended to support engaged troops were not ordered forward, that military incompetence must have existed. Troops are placed within supporting distance of others, for the purpose of being ordered forward in certain contingencies. With a certain revelation of the extent of concentrated fire that an enemy can bring to bear, a general rightly desists from sending his troops to a slaughter-pen. As for the demoralization of the negro troops, something more than the simple establishment of the fact of their demoralization is needed to prove that they behaved in a cowardly manner. Any troops may be demoralized. There is a limit of endurance beyond which human beings cannot go. We believe it to be pretty well established that the French ran away from Waterloo; and although the "Guard dies, but never surrenders," a good many of them lived to tell the story of their own magnanimity.

We are unable to ascertain more than that the attack on Petersburg was well planned, and that it failed in the execution. The preliminaries were admirable. But when the time for action came, the fuse would not burn; the attack was delayed in consequence; day dawned; the mine exploded; the assault was made, but not on the instant; and the negro troops were repulsed in an attack on the inner line of works. Whether these were untoward accidents, or the result of mismanagement, he who, at present, dares to judge conclusively, must be a presumptuous man.

Although we cannot, with certainty, establish the causes of our want of success, yet, by a careful comparison of the accounts of correspondents, we can gain a general knowledge of what occurred. Reconciling, as nearly as possible, the slight discrepancies which appear in the accounts, it appears to be established that the assault upon the exploded fort was made by both white and negro troops—the black troops bringing up the rear of the column. It is also established that, for at least an hour, the action was continued between the enemy and the white troops, who were unable to make a secure lodgment in the captured crater, and wholly unable to make any impression on the enemy's inner line of works.

It was at this moment that General Ferrero's Division of negro troops was ordered to assault the crest held by the enemy. A more severe test could not be asked than the consideration whether these men did not undergo as much as could be expected of white troops of equal length of service. It seems probable. During the occupation of the crater of the exploded fort, the enemy continued to arrive in force. Cars were heard coming from Richmond, and troops from the lines about Petersburg were converged to the point of attack. Yet the negro troops took a light intermediate line of works, and it was on their attempting to take the main line that they were forced back in disorder. The assault was renewed, and they were completely disorganized and put to flight. The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who cannot, of course, be considered partial to negro troops, says:—

"In connection with this story of alleged demoralization, justice compels it to be added that "no troops ever made a finer charge than that "made by the colored troops on the enemy's "first line directly following the mine explosion. "It is true they fell back after the second charge; "but it is also true that in no charge made in "this war have troops been under such a severe "and murderous exploding fire of musketry and "shrapnel."

Have we the right to expect these troops to be better than white ones? If raw white troops had been thus demoralized, would we have blamed them under the circumstances?

Having eliminated some errors in regard to the attack on Petersburg, let us now consider the main question, Whether our want of success can be properly called disastrous? The whole of the military operations must be taken into account, for they were all concerted with the view of capturing the town.

They may be briefly summed up as follows:—General Hancock defeated the enemy at Deep Bottom and at Malvern Hill. We blew up a fort in Petersburg and assaulted the position of the enemy, who assaulted, in turn, and was several times repulsed, the loss of men on both sides being about equal—the highest estimate of ours being three thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. The balance of success is with us; for we won the engagements at Deep Bottom and Malvern Hill, and destroyed an important salient of the enemy's works at Petersburg. Against these advantages the only thing which the enemy can place is a knowledge of one plan of attack.

There is something, however, still remaining to be considered. We in the North are too prone to regard the movements of the army near Richmond as the only military affairs worthy of attention. It is true, that the taking of Richmond will definitively relieve Washington from all danger; and that, as capitals influence strategy, the capture of Richmond is therefore of twofold importance. Yet, is not Atlanta also strategically important? Has General Sherman been doing nothing for the last three weeks? Why, he has repulsed the enemy in three battles. Repulses more disastrous have not been witnessed even in this war. Taking General Thomas's account of the actual number of the enemy known to have been killed on the 20th and 22d of July, and adding to them the usual proportion of wounded, and the prisoners captured, and including the number given in the latest news about the battle of the 28th, we find that while the Union loss for the three days amounted to somewhat less than six thousand in killed, wounded, and missing, that of the enemy was thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty-two. This, of course, does not cover the entire loss of the enemy, because he must have carried off some of his dead and wounded, and because the returns from General Thomas's lines were not complete.

What do we desire? What more could we have? Uninterrupted success? No Power ever yet obtained it. It is the balance of warlike strength which preponderates. Let us not be forgetful of the deeds of our brave countrymen, and above all, let us not be ungrateful to God, who has lavished victory in answer to the prayer of our people.

NEGLECTING THE RUDIMENTS.

We have a great many colleges, and many more schools, private and public, and we brag a great deal about what we call universal education in America; but is not this one of the numerous agreeable delusions with which we amuse ourselves? In proportion to population, perhaps there are more boys and girls in the United States who can, vulgarly speaking, read and write, and perhaps cipher a little, than in most other countries; but with that exception, who would pretend to boast of our educational system as respects its practical efficiency and results?

Take the mass of the young men who are graduated yearly at our leading colleges, and what is the average of their actual acquirements? Out of a class of fifty or sixty who are given their degree of Master of Arts, how many are really master of any one branch of study? Occasionally we may meet with a scholar who deserves his diploma. Yet for one such, there are a hundred or a thousand whose substantial acquisitions would disgrace a freshman in any first-rate British university. With a miserable smattering of knowledge in all the branches of a regular course, they are positively proficient in none; and it is a fact, quite as notorious as it is discreditable, that they get through in the end by a system of cramming and imposture which is practised in our most respectable institutions with a degree of facility and success that would seem to imply connivance on the part of professors and trustees.

In our public schools we doubt if the plan of instruction and the results attained are much, if any better. Examine the majority of graduates in both cases, and what do they know? They may answer you glibly enough some few questions in this or that branch of science. One may furnish a tolerable version of a line of Horace, another demonstrate a problem in Euclid, a third explain the philosophy of boiling water, and the like; but are there ten or five in a hundred who can be said in any single line of study to have achieved accomplished scholarship?

We do not, however, mean to speak of deficiencies in classical learning, nor in physical and metaphysical science. There is a yet graver and more disgraceful fault in our academic education. We assert that American youth are not taught English; that not one in a hundred who leave college or a high school, with the usual testimonial of scholastic attainments, can read, or spell, or write his mother tongue decently. It is possible that he may discourse very flippantly about Greek and Roman mythology, or cubes and square roots, or dynamics and hydrostatics, and all that sort of thing; but we undertake to say, that if he be required to prepare a paragraph of a dozen or more lines for a newspaper, he will commit some shameful blunder in the orthography or the grammar of it. Let any one refer to his private correspondence, and see how far we are borne out in this charge.

Is it not the rarest thing to see Americans writing their own language, not with elegance, force, and fluency, but with propriety? How many can speak it correctly, or even read it with becoming grace and effect? Publish without amendment the serious dissertations of men who are reputed scholars, and what sad demolition you would make of their literary character! Print, just as it is pronounced, the deliberate speech of many a lawyer or statesman among us, and see what a marvellous havoc he makes of the ordinary rules of syntax and prosody! Ask any one of a casual company of clever men to read a passage from any English classic, in prose or verse, and mark the elocution. The chances are that it will be sung through the nose with a monotonous whine, or mouthed as some moon-struck player would pronounce it, in utter disregard of all proprieties of accent or pauses, or delivered with a tameness of manner wholly unappreciative and unimpressive.

The reason of this is obvious. Neither English grammar nor rhetoric are taught and learned in our schools. The rules of both may be got by rote, but the philosophy of neither is ever thoroughly comprehended or applied. Reform in this is certainly needed, and may be very easily introduced. Let our young men be proficient English scholars at least. Let them be able to read, write, and speak their own tongue correctly, and even gracefully, however deficient they may be in the dead languages. The latter need not be neglected, but a masterly acquisition of the former should be the primary aim and fundamental condition of American scholarship. It is not so regarded now, and the fact is apparent enough in every day's familiar social intercourse. Indeed, to hear us talk and see us write, a board of competent English critics would pronounce us, in the main, a nation of blockheads.

INFANTICIDE.

A local contemporary says:—

"War has slain its thousands—cholera infantum carries off its little victims by tens of thousands. The total deaths of this city last week were 434, which is just 43 more than in the week before, and 27 more than in the corresponding week of 1863. Two hundred and fifty-six children were translated last week to a better world. Two hundred and fifty-six little coffins were followed by sorrowing parents to the graveyard. Two hundred and fifty-six lights of home were extinguished, mainly by cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhœa, and convulsions, peculiar to children."

A New York exchange makes the following report:—

"The mortality list for the past week is rather formidable. Deaths from all diseases, 589. Of these, 343 were children under ten years of age. Increase over last week, 49. Cholera infantum had 93 victims; consumption, 55; scarlet fever, 16; killed by accidents, 9; drowned, 10."

It will be found difficult to controvert the fact that, of the immense mortality among children which every summer brings, the major portion might be averted, if less culpable carelessness and a higher degree of acquaintance with the duties and responsibilities of maternity were prevalent among mothers. The second summer is the period in human life which is most thickly beset with perils of disease and helplessness, when, as a general rule, the infant is deprived of its mother's nourishment, and supplied for the first time with artificial diet; when its little limbs first learn their uses, and when they require the most scrupulous and untiring attention.

And yet when we look about us in our daily walk and observation, can we resist the conviction that the pitiable ignorance of many mothers, and the criminal negligence of others, deprive each year thousands of children of the breath of life, with as much certainty as though the act were committed with deliberate intent, and indictable as an instance of infanticide? Wherever we bend our steps we find poor, puny, and neglected little ones, entrusted to the tender mercies of hirelings, who see no appeal in their piteous looks, and who alternately stuff or starve them without the remotest thought for the direful consequences.

We find women in whom all the maternal affections are blunted—whose love of gay society and visiting has vanquished all natural care for their offspring; and, after a time, the intermingled crape and ribbon pendent over their lintels, the little coffin and the dismal hearse standing before their doors, proclaim, in conscience-quickening significance, the result of most cruel and inhuman neglect, which, although not an offense before an earthly tribunal, stands upon the books of the recording angel as murder.

Perhaps, however, the most numerous and distressing cases occur through the utter ignorance of mothers in the care of their children. We often find them, after a paroxysm of passion, ministering to the appetite of infants that which, instead of being their natural nourishment, becomes an active and pain-producing poison. The same malignant effect is produced from the use, by the parent, of unseasonable or unwholesome food, or from violent or insufficient exercise. But the most harrowing picture in connection with the subject is presented in the crowded and pent-up dwellings of the poor in our large cities, many of whom are born, exist, and die without ever knowing exemption from impurity of all kinds, moral and material, and whose children, to fearful extent, populate our numerous cemeteries.

Here, again, is infanticide committed to an extent horrible to contemplate, and to arrest it is as impossible as to check profanity or inferior grades of vice. Still, there is another class of poor among whom infant mortality is large, but inevitable—people who, through poverty or contracted circumstances, are precluded from procuring the necessary comforts for their little ones, and who follow them to their last homes with the full consciousness that a single week of country air and rural scenery would have snatched them even from the yawning gulf of the grave. The sorrows of such are sacred, and the sufferers can only console themselves by faith in the great Comforter, who doeth all things well.

Old Class-mates.—It is a remarkable fact that the couch before Atlanta brought together three old class-mates from West Point. General Hood, Major-General McPherson, and Brigadier-General Schofield were old "chums," being room-mates during the last year of their cadet life. McPherson and Hood were particular friends, yet one fell by the hands of the other.

—An old lady, seventy-eight years of age living in Schuyler county, Illinois, gave birth to twins, two girls, a short time since. Mother and daughters doing well.

Married.

BACHE—ELLICOTT.—In Baltimore, August 3d, by the Rev. H. P. Cookery, CHARLES M. BACHE to Miss PATTIE A. M., daughter of Benjamin Ellicott, Esq.

CAMPBELL—THORNTON.—On the 31st of July, 1864, by the Rev. Joseph Perry, Mr. NATHAN CAMPBELL to Miss EMMA THORNTON.

LAGRANGE—DELANY.—On the evening of July 17th, by the Rev. G. F. Bainden, JOHN C. LAGRANGE, of Canada, to Miss MARY M. DELANY, of Pottsville, Pa.

MAZURIE—BAITZL.—On the 3d instant, by Chaplain Long, U. S. A., Mr. FRANCIS P. MAZURIE to Miss JOSEPHINE BAITZL, all of this city.

PLOUTS—SLAVIN.—On the 23d of July, in St. Joseph's Church, New Orleans, by the Rev. F. Smith, Mr. H. B. PLOUTS, U. S. N., of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss KATE SLAVIN, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Slavin, of New Orleans.

Died.

ANSARI.—At Reading, Pa., August 2d, after a lingering illness, ANNIE COOPER, wife of Charles B. Ansari, and daughter of William H. and Mary Cooper.

CLAYFIELD.—On Wednesday, the 3d instant, in the 66th year of her age, MARY, relict of the late Louis Clayfield.

GLADING.—On the 3d instant, MARY ANN, wife of Mr. George Glading, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 425 Vine street, on Sunday afternoon, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GRAFF.—On the 1st instant, ANN, wife of B. Graff, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Eckfeldt, No. 2038 Girard avenue, on Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HARPER.—On Thursday, August 4, 1864, at the residence of her grandfather, John A. Howell, Twenty-fourth Ward, ANNE, only daughter of D. W. and Kate Harper, in the 7th year of her age.

HORNOR.—On the 4th inst., JANE WEST HORNOR, widow of Joseph P. Hornor, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mary's Church, Locust street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

NORTHROP.—On Tuesday evening, August 2d, 1864, ANNA, third daughter of George and Sally W. Northrop, aged 9 years.

VAUX.—On Thursday morning, August 4th, 1864, FREDERICK GRAFF VAUX, only child of William S. and Emily G. Vaux.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13, DATED July 15, 1862, for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. H. Bailey. An application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate, the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to jy30-6t*] ROBT. F. TAYLOR.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of ambrosia is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chestnut, and No. 139 S. SEVENTH Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

ELECTRICITY.
LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, deeming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
au3-10t* No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT FIRE
AT
HENRY SIMONS' U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS,
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL THE
MASTER OF THE SITUATION.
TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.
Its Enemy, like his great Prototype,
"THE FATHER OF ALL ERROR,"
MUST SUCCUMB.

The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity are particularly requested to read the following note from Mr. HENRY SIMONS:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1864.

M. C. Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe:—

Dear Sir:—The No. 10 Chilled Iron Safe I purchased of you in 1859 was in my office, which was burned entirely down, with my wagon factory, on Friday night last. My books and papers were contained in the Safe, before the fire reached the building, therefore no attention was paid to the safe, after the fire, for some days.

The office was a three-story brick building, lying just south of my main wagon-shop, and as the wind at the time was from the north, the fire from the wagon-shop was forced strongly upon the office, and everything combustible burned entirely up. On examining the Safe the inside was found not injured in the least, and with a coat of paint and a little repairing externally, is ready and fit for use.

I can cheerfully recommend LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE to all interested as a most thorough fire-proof.

HENRY SIMONS,
U. S. National Wagon Works.

The following facts in the above certificate are particularly noticeable:—

First. The character of the building, its being located just south of the main wagon-shop, with its immense amount of combustible material; also the fact that the wind at the time was strong from the north, which forced an immense amount of heat upon this building.

Second. The fact that the Safe was the smallest size but one, and that it was left in the cellar, among the ruins, for days without care or attention, as there was nothing left in it.

Third. That the Safe is not sprung, warped, or twisted, but is still in order, and fit for use, even the lock being still unsprung.

This wonderful result, together with the result of the late attempt at robbery of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, just published, must prove to the satisfaction of all parties, that the only safe, is Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is all that is claimed for it, strictly and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, the sweetest safe-maker, David Evans, assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily, Providence is on the side of Truth.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.
N. B.—The above Safe is now at my depot, and all parties interested will please examine the same.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
au3-7t No. 218 SEVENTH Street.

Raspberry Catawba Sparkling
WINE;
A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK,
THE IT,
for sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Agents for W. W. Sturges & Co.

F. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of Nice and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode &c.
Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 216 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS
CABINET ORGANS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID
OF THE
Sufferers at Chambersburg.

We have received from C. R. MESSERSMITH, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, a deplorable account of the destitution existing there. Persons wishing to aid the sufferers can do so by sending their contributions to us.

DREXEL & CO.,
au3-5t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—Military boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
REV. J. HERVEY BARTON,
jy30-12m Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.

250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.
150 boxes Keystone State Deterstve Soap.
325 boxes Original Detersive.
500 boxes Simpson's Olive.
275 boxes Lime Soap.
125 boxes American Castile.
40 boxes French Castile.
All or any part of which I will sell under current rates.
J. POWER,
jy23-12t No. 16 S. WATER Street.

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER, PLANILL & CO.,
jy6-1m* No. 208 DOCK Street, Philad.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

WANTS.

TO HARNESS MAKERS.—WANTED—Two or three active and energetic hands to take contracts in my Factory, to manufacture a large quantity of HALTERS, BRIDLES, AND GIRTHS. All the material will be furnished them.
au3-2t* E. METZGER, No. 605 ARCH Street.

WANTED TO RENT.—A MODERATE sized house in complete order, in a good location. Address HOUSE, Box 801, Post Office. au3-6t

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
jy27-10t Captain and A. Q. M.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60 by 200 feet.
Inquire
au1-6* FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,
WITH BACK BUILDINGS,
GAS AND BATH.
Apply to
J. S. BEAM,
No. 140 S. THIRD STREET,
jy2-12t Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 207 S. ELEVENTH Street. jy21-tf

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office,
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for
Five hundred Six-mule Army Wagons, complete.
Two hundred "Two-horse Ambulances, complete, Wheeling pattern, to be delivered in this city at such places as may be designated.

One-half of the above to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of September next. The remainder on or before the 20th of September, 1864.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, will be required, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, United States Collector, or other Government officer, otherwise the proposal will not be received.

Specifications for the above may be seen at the office, No. 1107 GIRARD street.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEO. R. ORME,
au5-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH wing to Navy Department Building.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department Building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole but the finished and complete in all its details except the last water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office nearest their residence, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B, Guarantor.
C. D, Guarantor.
——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, or Attorney, or Collector.
au3-9t 11 13 15 17

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 828 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, August 9, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, the following Subsistence Stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz:—

500 Barrels first quality MESS or PRIME MESS PORK (corn fed), of the pack of 1863-4, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron mauler hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted, and to have been repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be ready for delivery within twenty days from date of award.

50,000 Pounds first quality winter-smoked BACON SHOULDERS, in tight pieces of uniform size. To be delivered within twenty days from date of award.

200,000 Pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "Extra Flour," thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well-seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread, boxes to contain fifty pounds net.

30,000 Pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, in well coopered, bead-lined barrels.

20,000 Pounds coarse pulverized WHITE SUGAR, in strong barrels.

5,000 Pounds ADAMANTINE, or STAR CANDLES, full weight.

50,000 Pounds clean, fine, dry SALT, in well-coopered bead-lined barrels.

The above to be stores, with the exception of Pork and Bacon, to be delivered within ten days of date of award.

Bidders who are unable to deliver the stores within the time mentioned will state the time required for delivery. Contractors are expected to hold their goods subject to inspection by United States, until required for shipment.

Samples of all articles except Pork must be delivered with the proposal, and referred to therein, but the proposal must not be inclosed with the sample. Samples must be in boxes, and in paper parcels, each sample marked with bidder's name.

The Pork will be examined and passed upon by John G. Taylor, inspector on the part of the United States.

Separate proposals and duplicates must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible persons, for the fulfillment of the agreement, should one be required.

Blank forms for proposals containing the form of guarantee may be had on application at this office.

The bidder's name, place of business and date of proposal, name of each person interested, State and number must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be obliterated.

Returns of weights by professional public weighers to be given wherever required.

No bids from parties who have failed to fulfill a former agreement will be considered.

Bids will include packages, and delivery at any point in this city, to be designated by this office; and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contracts.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and directed to
ISAAC R. WIGGIN,
au3-5t Captain and C. S. Vols.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, to me the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 132 N. FRONT street, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 60 bales and 45 bales of cotton, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
jy29-3t* Philadelphia, July 28, 1864.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 132 N. FRONT street, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 67 bales and 15 bales of Cotton, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
United States Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, July 29, 1864. jy30-6t

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., New York, on TUESDAY, August 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
J. R. PEREZ & CO.,
au5-2t* No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. jy4-tf

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.
Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and directions.
AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy6-12m No. 24 S. SIXTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
GO AND SEE SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED.
Observe the comic talent attached to
SANFORD'S TROUPE.
Frank Moran, Dick Parker, F. Myers, J. Mortimer, F. Diamond, and T. F. Sanford.
Friday evening, Moran's Benefit.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 15. au5

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30 6

IMMENSE ATTRACTION
AND GRAND COMBINATION.
THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND THAYER & NOYES' GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS COMBINED.

Will open on the spacious lot on ARCH Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth,
ON MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst.,
and continue open until Saturday evening, 13th inst.

Exhibitions will also be given on every Afternoon during the week, excepting Monday.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING a Special Exhibition of the animals will be given, the net proceeds to be for the sufferers by the Rebel raid at Chambersburg.

This Menagerie is one of the rarest collections of birds and beasts now exhibiting in the world. The pachydermatous animals are well represented, among them the wonderful Elephant
HANNIBAL,
and the celebrated
HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR RIVER HORSE.

For particulars see small bills. Look out for the Grand Procession on Monday, 8th inst.

Admission to the pavilion, 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents. Afternoon performance commences at 2 o'clock; Evening, 7½ o'clock.

Admission to Animal Exhibition, on Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, only 25 cents. au 3-1t

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,
AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company

Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.

For variety and gr

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

PETERSBURG—CAUSES AND RESULTS.
From the Tribune.

The general belief, which has existed from the first, that the failure at Petersburg was due primarily to blunders, finds ample confirmation in the concurrent testimony of correspondents. Reluctant to criticize, we have withheld censure till it seems essential to delay no longer. We have to say, therefore:—

1. General Grant's plan was well matured, feasible, and ought to have succeeded. Had it succeeded, Petersburg would have fallen.

2. Details of its execution were left to General Meade, who is the executive officer of the Army of the Potomac. He is responsible for the choice of troops composing the assaulting column, and for all such arrangements as did not fall specially within the province of a corps commander.

3. General Burnside's Corps having been designated to carry the Cemetery Hill, that General becomes responsible for the handling of his troops upon the field, unless relieved of it by specific orders. Upon him, therefore, or upon General Meade, seems to be the blame of the delay which intervened between the springing of the mine and the forward movement of the column of assault, which was the first and probably fatal error on the actual field. It is plain that the explosion should have been instantly followed by the assault; yet there was a delay of from half an hour to an hour, giving time for the enemy to recover from his surprise and concentrate his forces on the point indicated for assault.

4. Still worse was the conduct of the division to which the attack was intrusted. Starting late there was just one hope for it—to attack with impetuosity. Instead of which, General Ledlie halted his column within the crater formed by the explosion, and wasted invaluable time in digging out two guns—a hesitation utterly inexplicable. The two guns were as nothing to cover the movement of his column. To have hurled his men forward—that was the chance of success, and was thrown away.

So far as generalship goes, our criticism stops with the first advance of the troops. When Ledlie actually moved, the best hope of victory had departed, but his men went forward with a certain degree of resolution. Their officers tried hard to carry them up the hill, but the fire which delay had permitted the enemy to direct upon them was terrific, and they came back again. The assault was neither heroic in its steadiness, nor disgraceful by precipitate retreat. Considering the useless peril the men were exposed, and that the service on which they were sent is the most difficult in war, they behaved well. The second assault, by the division of colored troops, was as resolute as the first—apparently neither more nor less so. But they were put to do an impossible thing. When the first column had been repulsed there was no longer any hope, except in superhuman valor.

So much for the causes of this repulse, now as to its military results.

If General Grant had succeeded—as he had a right to expect—he would, as we said above, have taken Petersburg. Cemetery Hill is the key to the whole system of Rebel defenses. But the failure is the failure of one effort—by no means of the siege, or of the operations against Richmond. The losses are not heavy—are, in fact, less than in any previous engagement of importance. The repulse is discussed as if it were decisive, while it is not even serious.

There is talk of Lee's sending his main army to reinforce Early; to reinforce Hood; as if operations near Petersburg were at an end. We should like to believe he has done either. When Hancock crossed the James before the explosion of Saturday, and his feint compelled the detachment of a portion of Lee's force to meet him, Lee was nearer to destruction than ever before; and well knows it. We cannot believe he will risk the permanent separation of a corps from his Petersburg garrison, taught, as he has been, with what indomitable resolution his adversary clings to his purpose.

But if he has; if Hill has gone to Early, by the Shenandoah or upon the Rapahannock, the initiative which Grant has maintained from the beginning of this campaign is none the less his at this moment. Nothing can now relax his hold upon Richmond, which the position south of the James secures him, nor will the position ever be relinquished. If Hill goes to Early, General Grant may gladly send force enough to the Potomac to destroy the combination, but he will not be content with that achievement alone. It is likely he does contemplate settling this Shenandoah business decisively—be the enemy's force what it may—but should it prove that Lee is cajoled by the show of success at Petersburg into sending heavy detachments away from that point, it may prove the cause of his destruction and the prelude to the fall of Richmond.

At all events we can ask nothing better in a military point of view than such a suicidal division of the army of the Rebellion. An invasion of Pennsylvania or attack on Washington is no militarily consistent with the security of Richmond. Lee's army is an army of defense—no originally inferior in numbers to that of General Grant's, and able to resist it solely by acting on the defensive. When it attempts to reverse the conditions of its successful operation, its inferiority of numbers will insure its defeat.

—From which it follows that the event of last Saturday has by no means changed the situation or the relations between General Grant and his antagonist. The siege of Richmond continues, and the effort which will most accelerate its fall is such a movement into the Shenandoah as Lee is supposed to be making.

THE POSSIBLE RESULTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.
From the Times.

In the absorbing interest of the Virginia campaign so near to us, the public have hardly taken in the full import of that other great advance which has carried our armies into the heart of Georgia.

As time develops General Grant's plan of strategy, it is seen on how grand a scale it was, and how immensely the usually uncertain chances of war are in its favor. In May, he opened his campaign by *four* different attacks on two vital points of the enemy's lines.

Three armies, destined ultimately to concentrate, were directed against Lee and Richmond—one on the Rapidan, one on the James, and one in the valley, to be strengthened by the further union of Crook's, Averill's, and the Kentucky detachment, intended to strike at Lynchburg—the side door to Richmond. At the same time, General Sherman was started on his difficult campaign into the very centre of the Rebel territory.

Should any one of these various attacks fail and the rest succeed, or three fail and one be successful, the game was in Grant's hands. If General Butler had at once captured Petersburg—as he came so near to accomplishing—Richmond would have been assailed in the rear, and its evacuation ultimately insured. Or, if Sigel and his allies had occupied and fortified Lynchburg, the most important links between Lee's army and the South would have been cut, and Richmond really separated from that portion of Virginia; and General Grant's ultimate movement south of the James would have almost completed its practical investment.

Of course, with the success of General Grant's main army, all would have been lost to the Rebels. But with the incomplete success of the Virginia campaign, or an indecisive result, and, at the same time, the victory of General Sherman's army over Johnston's army in Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta, the great campaign was still successful. So that even now, if General Grant accomplished nothing but a wearing siege of Richmond and a gradual cutting of Lee's communications—with Sherman victorious, the game is his.

It must be remembered the most important strategic line of the country has been won for us by Burnside's campaign of last year—the East Tennessee line—and on that line, after a few weeks' repairing of bridges and relaying rails, General Sherman can retransport the great body of his magnificent army within thirty miles of Lynchburg, and be in Lee's rear.

Nothing could prevent the transfer in a few days of 60,000 or 80,000 of the best soldiers on this continent, flushed with victory, and under a General, scarcely second to any, to fall upon the Rebel line of communications and put Lee between two fires. Of course the shrill Rebel General would at once attempt to evacuate Virginia and transfer the war to North Carolina, but the evacuation of Virginia is a loss from which the Confederacy could never recover.

We see in the light of this possible movement the peculiar importance of Lynchburg, for which both parties have contended so vigorously. It is the fortified entrance to the East Tennessee line of communication. Such a grand transfer of troops could only be made, of course, after Georgia was thoroughly conquered, but, in that event, twenty thousand men might be enough to hold the State.

But General Sherman has still other possible movements which would equally wear out the Confederacy. If successful in taking Atlanta, he can press on to Augusta, march down the Savannah river, and assail Savannah in the rear. There are only some twelve miles, we believe, of swampy ground compelling a detour, along the whole course of the river. He can also attack Charleston on its unfortified side; or he can march westward, and, in combination with the fleet, assault Mobile on the land side, and form a new line of communication by the Alabama river.

Still further—the course which we believe more probable—he can simply occupy Georgia, and harry, and raid through South Carolina and Alabama, consuming crops and carrying off negroes, and thus wasting the life-blood of the Confederacy; finally, compelling Lee to break up his grand army for want of supplies.

For, it must be remembered, that though the whole Rebel Confederacy cannot be starved, its armies can be—that is, the supplies can be cut off which are near the railroads and rivers—the only supplies of any consequence in a military point of view.

These are the possible and probable glorious results of General Grant's strategy and General Sherman's persistency and skill.

Whatever the news may be from Virginia, the whole campaign is made a success by Sherman's victorious advance. Nothing now can, in all probability, check or materially change this. The greatest obstacles have been overcome; final victory at Atlanta is near at hand. Even Lee's transference to Georgia with his army could not now save the campaign. We have only to wait and watch the slow effects of this strategy, and be assured of the issue.

RICHMOND TO BE OURS.

"Richmond cannot be taken," say the organs of an unpatriotic opposition. Make the most of your opportunity, ye ill-omened prophets of evil. Dilate on the delay which has ended in such severe losses. Belittle the operations of the patient workers who made the preparations for the explosion. Exult, if ye will, in the "splendid engineering" that concentrated an unendurable fire on our advancing troops. Malign the dark-skinned soldiers who faltered in their hour of severest trial. Exaggerate the heavy losses which carry anguish to many a hearthstone. Deplore the "murderous tenacity" of the leader who knows no such word as fail.

But, remember, you cannot abate a jot of heart or hope of the glorious soldiers who uphold "their starry flag" in front of Petersburg. You cannot alter a hair's breadth the plans of a leader who never swerves from a chosen purpose. You cannot sake the unflinching purpose of the American people to re-establish the Federal jurisdiction on every foot of American soil. The people expect reverses; they will manfully bear them. They expect blunders; they will energetically correct them. They look for no exemption from croakers; they will contemptuously disregard them. But the cravens who would abandon a struggle because of their fears, and the partisans of a dishonorable peace, they will spew out of their mouths and consign to eternal infamy.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Cannon and Rain.

Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, in speaking of the drought and of the rain which fell a week ago, says:—

"The idea has frequently been advanced that a drought may be interrupted by the firing of cannon, but a little reflection will convince us that neither the combustion of gunpowder nor the agitation of the air by a discharge of cannon can furnish the moisture necessary for the production of rain. If, however, the air is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere in the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain, then a violent commotion or an upward current of air produced by a large fire may bring on a rain, which might, in some rare instances, not otherwise have fallen. In the case of the drought, which we have had for the last six weeks, there was not sufficient moisture in the atmosphere to produce a rain. Even on Saturday and Sunday morning the air was remarkably dry, and therefore the moisture from which the rain of Sunday night was precipitated, must have been wafted from a distance by the northeast wind which commenced blowing from that direction about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning."

Copy of Official Statement of Losses, as Published by Order of General Sherman, near Atlanta, July 26, 1864.

Total loss of Federals, July 20	1759
Rebel dead, counted and buried, July 20	1113
Rebel dead, counted and buried, July 22	2142
Rebel dead in front of the 15th Corps, not in our hands	700
Rebel colors captured, July 20	7
Rebel colors captured, July 22	18
Rebel prisoners captured	3200
Federal loss, all told, July 22	3500
Federal loss of cannon, pieces	10
Total Federal loss	5250
Total Federal loss of artillery pieces	10
Total Rebel loss in killed	3955
Total Rebel loss in prisoners	3200
Total Rebel loss in colors	25
Number of Rebel wounded unknown.	

PARISIAN PROMENADES.

From London Society.

There is one radical difference between the rides, drives, and promenades of London and of Paris. Here, true British Brahminism that we are, we preserve our caste even out of doors; there, both the world and the people choose the same spots for air and recreation. Here the upper classes keep aloof from the middle classes, and the middle classes from the humble. There, marquis, millionaire, merchant, shopkeeper, and *ouvrier* mingle as naturally, and sometimes as agreeably, as the ingredients of a salad. Socially and personally every Englishman is a human island, every Frenchman only a portion of a continent—not that the Gaul's nature is more adhesive than the Briton's, but his climate makes him more gregarious, and he must either chatter constantly or die.

The term "London Society" carries with it a distinct meaning. A man is either in society or out of it, or on its threshold or its staircase. He may be in it and not in it; but there are not two opinions of what the term means. Now, in Paris, society is both more divided and more conglomerated—more exclusive and more open—more accessible and more hermetically sealed.

There is the *ancienne*, composed of the old historic names, feudal seigneurs who have not trifled a syllable on political affairs since 1830. To the rest of France, their saloons are closed and their concierges are respectfully forbidding; foreigners they will welcome with that grand old pre-revolutionary French politeness that neither the overthrow of the monarchy, the destruction of that charming safeguard of the house of families the Bastille, decapitations, exile, sensorial self-annihilation, and Zouave uniform, has ruffled one marabou feather. As Brasmanl "cut" the Prince Regent, so have these highly-bred cavaliers and stately dames "cut" France. She is unworthy of them—they will fight for, dance for, legislate for, and trample on her no more. About the time that breeches went out, and trousers came into fashion, France exhorted, and the Faubourg St. Germain plunged itself into perpetual mourning. But they are society, these grand old nobles, and whether the political part they play be pitiable or imposing, they are still the *crème de la crème*.

Following up the literal metaphor, the nobility of the Empire, even from the Legitimist point of view, may surely be considered the very most fresh milk capable, when it has "stood" long enough, of producing the very richest cream. The statesmen, field-marshals, engineers, and authors, who, since the beginning of this century, have done so much toward ruling, conquering, improving, and design ing the whole world, are society, and very good society, but would the swells in the tail coats of the grim old aristocratic century recognize them? Sooner shall the white lilies be grafted on the tri-color, or the lilies themselves change hue, blush red, and become vine.

There is another sort of society that goes to court and gives receptions. It is of inferior pasture, and was called by Balzac the new nobles or the Chaussee d'Antin. It must be remembered that the great novelist spoke of the Chaussee d'Antin of forty years ago. The speculators and *entrepreneurs* who compose it no longer live in their old quarter; but wherever they pitch their tents, there is crimson and cloth of gold, there champagne sparkles, and *foie gras* is rich in the mouth. The young men of this metallic nobility are the *viveurs* of Paris, are known at the Cafe de Paris, the Maison Doree, and Madrid. Their dress is sententrian, their waistcoats and shirtfronts being especially complicated, gorgeous, and arabesque.

Poets, authors, painters, and journalists are of society, for the world of Paris is so benighted as to think a writer or an *artiste* of distinction fit company for a kaiser. They are much behind us in that respect, these unfortunate Parisians!

The promenade, as they call it, or the ride or the drive as we should call it, most frequently *du monde*, and least by *les bourgeois et les ouvriers*, is the Bois de Bologne. Thackeray has sung in his famous song of "Drummes Pierree:"—

> "You all know the Place de la Concorde,
> The hard by the Tuileries wall;"

and the Elysian Fields, on a bright clear day, present a sight seldom forgotten by the man who looks towards the Arc de Triomphe for the first time. And how charmingly laid out is this small celestial prairie! What facilities are afforded for that "distraction" for which all Parisians of all degrees are seeking! There are the Cafes Chantants, and the little toy-houses, that are neither mosques nor pavilions, nor conservatories, nor arbors, nor chinese josses or junks, but have a painted, picked out pastel flavor of them all. Then there are all sorts of conveniences for small gambling, the favorite game being a compound of croquet, billiards, and the familiar schoolboy peg-top, and roundabouts, such as the childhood of our cold clime never dreamt of, even under the influence of a Christmas indigestion—roundabouts where, for the small charge of two sous, a *jeune monsieur* or a *jeune dame* can ride anything from a low-backed car to a fiery dragon. To the practised eye of a gamin, a hippogriff is a commonplace animal, and Pegasus a circulating medium of everyday occurrence.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.
Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.
There is an excellent band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
je13-tf G. W. HEFELE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je8-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
Terms $12 per annum, GEORGE HAYDAY,
je8 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-3m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S
OYSTER BAY SALOON.
S. W. CORNER OF
SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
jy22-1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
sp28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker sewing Machine,
The Singer do,
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 108 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh28-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, July 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 12 o'clock of the 11th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the general schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent named in the t , and those of all the yards upon application to the bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be noted whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of their yards. Among other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any navy agent's or one of the articles enumerated, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 16th August, 1841, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed unreasonable.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Contracts in the full amounts will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility attested to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As a mode of security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per cent. of each bill, approved in the manner by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant of the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler tubing; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, lard oil; No 7, linseed oil; No 8, metallic oil; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipes, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, zinc, lead, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 25, hickory and oak plank and butts; No 26, white pine; No 27, black walnut and cherry; No 28, mahogany, white beller; No 29, lanterns; No 30, lignumvitæ; No 31, shipchandlery; No 32, oakum; No 33, sour flour, corn cobs, &c; No 35, patented articles; No 34, cotton and hemp packings, &c; No 35, sailmaker stores.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler tubing; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 9, tallow, soap, &c; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, and nuts; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints and dryers; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c; No 36, engineers' stores, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler tubing, &c; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 8, lumber; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, lead, and zinc; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c; No 35, engineers' stores.

jy11-tu14

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Gettysburg, Pa., on
FRIDAY, August 5, 1864, 150 Cavalry Horses.
TUESDAY, August 9, 1864, 250 Cavalry Horses.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
aul-7t Cavalry Bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—
LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 18, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
jy8-20t Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my2-6m No. 1336 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Collars and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Undersleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses,
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above 6th Street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
jy8-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,
BATHING ROBES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FIRST STORE ABOVE
ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND,
CAPE MAY,
au1-tf NEW JERSEY.

PAPER HANGINGS.
REMOVAL.
JAMES C. FINN,
(Late of HOWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of
Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.
By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.
Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. 1y29 1m

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags at reasonable rates. jel8-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Cantoons, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-3m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET ROAD, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND
MILITARY GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.
[jal-tf

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja13-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY, CALL.
All business confidential. my18-3m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet,)—Manchester Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Matting, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stebbins's,) No. 347 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. [y7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED IN 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 113 S. SECOND Street.
ja20 1y JOSHUA R. COUSTY.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
GEORGE P. SOUDER [ja1-tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.
COUPONS ATTACHED,
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand it at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-40t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.
Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe6-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until last September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in Legal Currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh20-tf No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 59 S. THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe6-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS
OF THE
Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF
50's AND 100's,
CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,
OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.
For information, apply at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy7-1m BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.
Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding as abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of OIL, the numerous wells bordering the banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.
It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of 90 Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or slope of Oil. It is certain that several wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.
A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a consideration of the figures, per acre, between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in nearly the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would then be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.
On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of boring is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet from each, but not yet tubed, both indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.
Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.
The fee of this valuable oil land, containing one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

"THEY'RE DEAR FISH TO ME."

A TRUE INCIDENT.

The fi[sher]-man's wife sat at the door,
A pleasant sight to see,
And bitheesome were the wee, wee bairns
That played around her knee.

When, bending 'neath her heavy creel,
A poor fishwife came by,
And, turning from the toilsome road,
Unto the door drew nigh.

She laid her burden on the green,
And spread its scanty store,
With trembling hands, and pleading words,
She told them o'er and o'er.

But lightly laughed the young guidwife,
"We're no see scarce o' cheer;
Tak' up your creel, and gang your ways—
I'll buy nae fish sae dear."

Bending beneath her load again,
A weary sight to see;
Right sorely sighed the poor fishwife,
"They're dear fish to me!

"Our boat was oot a fearfu' night,
And, when the storm flew o'er,
My husband and my three brave sons
Lay corpses on the shore.

"I've been a wife for thirty years,
A childless widow three;
I maun buy them now to sell again—
They're dear fish to me!"

The farmer's wife turned to the door—
What was't upon her cheek?
What was there rising in her breast,
That then she scarce could speak?

She thought upon her ain guidman,
Her lithesome laddies three;
The woman's words had pierced her heart—
"They're dear fish to me!"

"Come back," she cried, with quivering voice,
And pity's gathering tear;
"Come in, come in, my poor woman,
Ye're kindly welcome here.

"I kentna o' your aching heart,
Your weary lot to dree;
I'll ne'er forget your sad, sad words:
'They're dear fish to me.'"

Ay, let the happy-hearted learn
To pause ere they deny
The meed of honest toil, and think
How much their gold may buy—

How much of manhood's wasted strength,
What woman's misery—
What breaking hearts might swell the cry:
"They're dear fish to me!"

THE LONG-BOW IN INDIA.

The long-bow has fallen into disuse as an instrument of war; but as a sporting weapon in society it still holds its own, and as much of other people's as it conveniently can.

There are two kinds of long-bows constantly drawn in connection with India, to which I desire to refer. These are:—

1st. The long-bow drawn for themselves by our countrymen in India.

2d. The long-bow drawn for our countrymen in India by our countrymen at home.

Let us take them in their proper order of precedence.

I have known or heard of a great many men in India who have been distinguished by *soubriquets*, either on account of physical or moral peculiarities. There was Codshead Jones, for instance, so named on account of his striking facial resemblance to a certain fish. He had a brother known as Flycatcher Jones, from a pleasant habit of carrying his mouth open; and another brother called Tiger Jones, in consequence of a certain cat-like fierceness of physiognomy. Cheeky Smith was also a well-known character in his time, his description being taken from a vulgar word which I am informed is significative of assurance.

Another Smith was called Blacksmith, on account of the darkness of his complexion; for which, I suppose, he was a little indebted to native blood. For the same reason an officer named Windsor used to be called Brown Windsor, until he said he wouldn't stand it any longer, when he was called so more than ever. There was another officer, too, whose remonstrances on this score brought additional trouble upon his head. His name was Window, and as he was something of an exquisite in his dress, he was generally known as Beau Window. The joke, mild as it was, so annoyed him that he changed his name. The designation he chose was Lyon, which he thought quite safe; but the first time he stirred it at mess he was called Dandy Lyon on the spot; and the reminder of his life is doomed to the most abject despair.

Most men who were in India during the mutinies must have known Lieutenant-Colonel Friday, of one of her Majesty's foot regiments. He was one of the best billiard-players between Cape Comorin and the Himalayas; but that is not to the purpose. What I intended to say was, that he had a brother, and that their witty and facetious friends, in order to distinguish the two, used to call them respectively Friday week and Friday Forthnight. Among brothers, too, I must not forget to mention the Glasses—Musical Glass and Mrs. Glass; so called on account of their talents for singing and cookery. Dirty Dickson and Shiny Johnson were other names given to well known members of the military service, for suggestive reasons.

There was another class of names also in vogue some years ago, which omitted the real denomination altogether. Thus the Colonel of a certain regiment was known as the Smiling Corbra; and the Colonel of a certain other regiment was never spoken of out of general orders, except as the Smiling Tiger. Sweet Billy was the accepted designation for a long time of an officer on the staff. But one of the most remarkable names I ever heard of was a real one. I will not give it to you literally (indeed, I have very cleverly disguised most of the above); but it was something like Jessamine Blogg. Its owner lived in duelling days; and I have heard that he had to go out upon some dozen occasions, in consequence of the jests to which his incongruous appellation gave rise.

Of all the *soubriquets* common in India, however, the majority seem to have been directed at peculiarities of the Munchausen order—to drawers of the long-bow, in fact; and, in order to distinguish these, the rather direct word "lying" has been profusely employed. Thus you may hear of Lying Brown, Lying Jones, Lying Robinson, and a host of others, with a similar distinction attached. Nor can it be denied that the word is applicable to a good many stories going about the three Presidencies, though the word "mendacious" would be perhaps preferable to ears polite. The stories are for the most part harmless, and seem scarcely intended to deceive anybody but the teller, who after a time no doubt believes them himself.

They generally refer to the physical or moral ascendency possessed by the hero over his fellow-men; his prowess in the field; his cleverness in controversy, especially when at war with the authorities; his knowledge of wines, and capacity for consuming them; and ditto ditto cheroots; his feats in buying and riding horses; his tremendous exploits in the way of field-sports; and (this you may be sure) the immense execution which he has done in the way of lady-killing—a class of game in reference to which the long-bow is apt to be drawn to its fullest extent.

One of the most amiable and excellent of these social sportsmen was an officer whom I will call Captain Tattle. I never happened to meet him, but his stories are household words as they are between the Indus and the Hooghley. Of these I subjoin a few, which may be considered as fair specimens.

Tattle was a loud and incessant talker, and over any table where he might be placed never failed to let the party know that whether in battling with men or beasts, or in whatever pursuit he might be engaged, he was superior to any man you might mention, or who would be likely to mention himself. Of his prowess in the field here *is* a sample:—

"The fact is, sir, that when I am in action, nothing can restrain me; and nobody knew this better than Napier. Before an engagement began he always sent for me, and said, 'Now Tattle, you know my wishes; moderation above all things, my boy!' 'I will do my best, Sir Charles,' was my usual answer; 'but you know I cannot always answer for consequences.' At Meeanee, I remember, in particular he had his eye upon me; and when he saw me up to my elbows in slain—all off my own sword, sir!—he sent an aid-de-camp to me. 'Very sorry, sir,' says the aid; 'but you are to give your sword to me, by the general's orders. I am not putting you under arrest,' he added, laughing; 'but you are really doing too much.' Well, there was no help for it; so I gave him up my sword. But directly his back was turned, I fell to work with my scabbard, and finished off seventeen more of the rascals—seventeen (I counted them as they lay on the ground. And this is no tie, sir."

The latter somewhat necessary assertion was the usual reinforcement to his most astonishing revelations.

"If Tattle went after a tiger, it was always a tiger such as no man had ever been after before. 'There was a beast in the Nepaul Taral, sir, that I was three seasons in potting. He was the terror of Oude; and Rohilcund was afraid to go to bed when he made an excursion into that provinces. He was twenty-three feet six inches and a half from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail. His teeth were as big as tombstones, and his roar was like an eruption of Vesuvius. The first two seasons I had put some lead into him, but never in a vulnerable place. The third season I met him again, and he knew me, sir. By this time I had found out that an elephant was worse than useless; so, leaving my howdah, I went to encounter him on foot.

"You see, with a large tiger an elephant only makes a convenient mark to spring at. On foot, you can watch your opportunity, and let the beast spring over you. Well, he came on, sir; and I could see by the expression of his eye that he was aware whom he had to deal with. He could not have spoke plainer if he had said, 'Tattle, my boy, I'm going to be one too many for you this time;' that's what he meant, and I know it. Well, he came on, and I watched him closely. First of all he gave a roar that could have been heard at Cawnpore. I had my double-barrel ready cocked; but I was not fool enough to fire then; a tiger, you know, always throws up his head to roar, and what was my chance of hitting him in the right place? But I kept my eye on him, and saw him quail.

"Then, recovering himself, he took the spring, upon which I threw myself flat on my face. There was a rush of wind, as if a heavy body was being hurled through the air. The time had come. The tiger had gone over me twenty feet. I knew he would turn to vent his disappointment, and was ready for him before he could recover himself for another spring. A bullet in the brain settled him at once, and the scourge of the Tarai—not to mention Oude and Rohilcund—was no more. I do believe, however, that I should not have killed him that time, but that he had eaten a village the day before, and was rather heavy in consequence. And this is no lie, sir."

This notable sportsman, I have been told, was also the hero of the celebrated story which has been rendered into verse under the title of "A New Tale of a Tub." Getting the animal under a barrel, he watched till its tail came through the bung-hole. Then, tying that appendage into a knot, he could deal with its owner at his leisure.

If Tattle had to tell of a storm, it was such a storm as nobody had seen but himself.

"A storm, sir, such as would have turned you inside out. You should have seen all the pine trees blown up—shooting around me like arrows—and it's no lie."

He is known to have related the following, as incidental to an occasion of the kind:—

"This occurred, sir, upon the Calcutta course. Martingale, of ours, was driving out with his wife. The carriage was overturned, and he had to sit upon her to prevent her from being blown into Eastern Bengal. As it was, she was left so long on the road, exposed to the fury of the elements, that her hair was turned pea-green; and her foot and her nose were so injured that she was never able to put either of them to the ground afterwards. And this is no lie, sir."

When Tattle could not make an effect in any other way, he would start a negative peculiarity, and make a point of that. He was as jealous of his prowess at whist as at killing men or tigers. Thus a harmless man at mess telling of some little triumph the night before, in which trumps were concerned, Tattle burst upon him in this manner:—

"Trumps! who wants trumps? I have made more money at whist than any man of my rank and standing in the service, yet I never wanted trumps. Why, sir, I never held a single trump in the whole course of my life."

"Surely, Captain Tattle, you must have held *one* trump when you dealt."

Most men would have been put down by this, but Tattle was the more on his mettle.

"The remark just shows your ignorance, sir. Any man who has ever played with me knows that I always made a misdeal."

Upon the simplest subjects it was the same. Somebody remarked in his hearing upon a breakfast he had been to—a brilliant affair which had lasted half the day.

"Breakfast, sir," said Tattle; "who eats breakfast? I never ate but one breakfast in my life, and that disagreed with me. Not such an ass as to try another. Nobody but an idiot would dream of eating breakfast."

The mild man who made the remark wished he hadn't. The rest of the men present, who took breakfast every day of their lives, expressed themselves strongly in favor of Tattle.

There are other men, besides Tattle, who tell strange stories of India, and who abuse the privilege which travelers have of drawing the long-bow. Many a strong pull is taken in politics. Ranger, of the civil service, for instance, would discourse in this manner:—

"My dear fellow, I can assure you that you labor under a delusion in England as to the estimation in which our system is held. A wretched section among the natives don't like it, nor us either. But the great majority of the people know when they are well off, and have the greatest regard for the British, whom they would not exchange for any governing class on the face of the earth. I would undertake to control a district as large as—well, say Wales—without a European regiment within a hundred miles. A few native police is all I want, just to keep up the appearance of order; and but for the planters and those meddling fellows the missionaries, there would never be a shadow of annoyance from one year's end to the other."

Old Colonel Chutney, of the N. I., would take a pull at the weapon in this style:—

"I tell you what it is, sir, Jack Sepoy will go anywhere and do anything, so that he is properly led; and I never heard of any doubt about him, until the country got overrun with Europeans, giving the men new ideas, and making them believe that we had religious prejudices and all that sort of thing. I only know that I would rather trust my men than any regiment of drunken Englishmen you could give me to command. My men look up to their officers," &c., &c.

Sentiments of this kind have not been quite so freely expressed since 1857; but they are felt for all that; and both civilians and military men are still found occasionally to draw the Company's long-bow.

In social life you may hear old Indians asserting the superiority of the country in a manner calculated to excite incredulity. Sanguine, for instance, of the house of Sanguine, Ardent & Co., who has been five-and-twenty years in Calcutta, has scarcely seen the outside of the ditch, and has had nothing to do all the time but to sit quietly and let his money accumulate; this is Sanguine's style:—

"Now, I ask you candidly, my boy, did you ever get such a dinner in England? I won't say a word about the mullagatawny, because that is beyond question. You say we are weak in fish. I don't know that. When the topsee mutchlee is in season, I think we need not fear comparison with Europe; and even now—the salmon to be sure has been brought out in tins, and is not quite palatable without vinegar; and the oysters, as you say, must be scolloped, to a great extent, before you can stand them. But look at the crayfish and the pawn-curry—have you anything to compare with them at home? And, touching the things in tins, anything that Fortnum and Mason can do, can't we take advantage of? Look at the truffled things on the table. The Overland hen, I suppose, is as fine as can be procured in Europe; and the native turkey would do credit to a Christmas in Norfolk.

"Our mutton—can Wales offer you anything better? In sweets, I grant we are not quite so strong. The jelly is apt to be salt; but the way they manage the ice-pudding, is it not a credit to Asia? As you say, a great deal of bad wine does somehow make its way out here. The kind of sherry men will accommodate themselves to is surprising, and port is scarcely to be thought of. But the claret is fair, and you can get good champagne, as you know. As for the beer, I tell you, on my honor, that I never tasted beer fit to drink except in India. Beer that has not made a voyage is a barbarous beverage fit only for coal-heavers. Cigars—there, of course you give in. I flatter myself you never tasted anything like a really good No. 1 Manilla. Throw that away and take another; never smoke them too low." And so on *ad infinitum*.

The climax will bring out another steady admirer. Hear Grampus, of the Irregulars, on the subject:—

"The climate the great drawback of India, did you say? The finest climate in the world, sir! Why every season is a separate enjoyment! When you are tired of the dry heat, you get the rains; and when you're tired of the rains, you get the cold weather."

You venture to suggest that the enjoyment seems to be obtained on the principle of "anything for a change, and that neither the dry heat nor the wet heat can be very pleasant if people are so anxious to get rid of it. You make a suggestion, too, in reference to the hot winds which are prevalent in many parts of the country. This gives Grampus a point.

"The hot winds, sir! I like the hot winds. Why, they give you an opportunity to use tatties and thermantidotes, so that you may sit quietly in your room and have all the benefit of the open air. Between the tatties, the thermantidotes, and the punkahs, a man may take his dinner in a gale of wind—and any man who does not like that must be a fool."

There is no answering such an *argumentum ad hominem* as this; so there is nothing for it but to submit that it is a very pleasant thing to be imprisoned in the house all day and keep yourself cool by carefully catching cold,—to cling on to your papers, if you are reading or writing, to prevent them from being blown away,—and to have your hot dinner almost as well cooled as your wine about two minutes after it has been on the table. You have the consolation, however, of knowing that your friend is drawing the long-bow. It is true, indeed, that you can get very good dinners in India, the material enjoyments of life being easily procurable; but the discomforts incidental to the climate, and especially the restraint and the monotony which they occasion, cannot be disguised.

That there are compensating advantages for these discomforts may be supposed, or you would not find old Indians representing them as luxuries. The fact is that Grampus's theory of enjoyment is not without foundation. The bath, which is apt to be a bore in a cold country, is the most welcome of stimulants in a warm one; and the enervating atmosphere tends to make most of the remedies resorted to positive instead of merely negative pleasures. For the same reason such common luxuries as wine and beer become doubly welcome to the palate. Moreover, the Indian is able to take his ease to an extent. As a rule, he is a great deal richer than he would be at home; and a large house, a crowd of servants, and a good stud of horses, are powerful aids in reconciling him to his condition.

TROUBLES OF AN OPERA MANAGER.

Reminiscences of Great Singers and Dancers.

A number of years ago, Max Maretzek published a very spicy and entertaining volume of personal reminiscences, under the title of "Crotchets and Quavers." In this work, he told the experience of an *impresario* in the United States and Mexico. Lumley, the well-known London manager, has followed his example, and a book has lately appeared at the English capital entitled "Reminiscences of the Opera, by Benjamin Lumley."

His career is contemporaneous with that of Grisi, Frezzolini, Sontag, and Jenny Lind, who are now beginning to be looked upon as singers of the past, though most of them yet alive appear in public when they can.

According to Mr. Lumley, the task of an opera manager is thankless enough. Here is what he says of

AN ENGLISH IMPRESARIO'S POSITION.

It has been already observed that no assistance is afforded to our theatres by government. Any one designing to enter upon the management of one, especially of the Italian opera, has to provide capital, to make advances, and to defray his expenses beforehand trusting to overtake all by a successful season, or rather by a series of such. The man himself should possess the sort of talent and knowledge adapted to the enterprise, and ought likewise to be endowed with fortitude, hopefulness, patience, and power of self-control, coupled with strong health and ability to endure fatigue. Now, supposing a courageous and competent person to present himself in the position of a director, uniting the requisites sketched above, with what feelings do we find him regarded by the theatrical section of the public?

The answer will suggest itself to most of those who have had experience of the habits of London society. From the noble patron and patroness down to the subscribing bookseller; from the wealthy citizen down to the *modiste*—all frequenters, or would be frequenters of the opera, entertain a common sentiment of hostility towards "the manager." Most of them grudge giving their money. Each seeks to obtain his amusement by the least possible outlay. Admissions "gratis" are sought with importunity by those who can set forth the slightest claim to the favor. Artists themselves show no consideration for the director's purse, but clamor for boxes and tickets for friends without limit. Such is the wide-spreading feeling among the opera-going public on the opening of a new season.

No one thinks of the outlay, but every one calculates the gains. Whoever expresses pleasure at the thought that the manager is making a profit? He is, to speak openly, the "common enemy" in the eyes of both public and artists. The latter feel injured by a large share of their labors, and think he ought to pay them higher; the public feel displeasure at the prices required for admission, and argue that if the theatre pays the tariff ought to be lower. Lastly, the difficulties of the director, when they become notorious, excite no compassion.

A few rich noblemen tender a certain amount of support, on the understood condition of being allowed to influence the administration; and when, induced by these flattering hopes of friendly assistance, the manager parts with his independence, he becomes powerless to recover his losses, and finally meets his ruin at the hands of the aristocratic ally, who relentlessly presses for repayment out of an empty treasury. Indeed, when the enormous expenditure involved in the carrying on of the theatre, its high rent, the heavy rate of insurance against fire, the army of functionaries in its pay, the wear and tear of the "properties," the losses by non-payment of boxes, the vast sums absorbed by the artists—singers, dancers, and orchestra—are all taken into consideration, it is easy to imagine how large must be the receipts which should balance such outgoings. And be it always borne in mind, that in the case of Italian opera, the season, properly so called, lasts no more than four or five months out of the twelve.

It was under Mr. Lumley's management that Jenny Lind appeared before an English audience; and this is the way it was brought about:—

HOW JENNY LIND CAME TO LONDON.

In the autumn of 1845 the now widely celebrated cantatrice was delighting the pupils of Frankfort by her talent, when accident threw her in the way of an English lady, closely allied to a Swedish family with whom she had been intimate at Stockholm. In the course of conversation Mademoiselle Lind became aware that the true and fitting arena for her talent in London was the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Although far from sanguine as to her own success in England, she was at least anxious to liberate herself from an engagement contracted hastily and under an erroneous impression; and her newly acquired friend was shortly afterwards invested by her with full powers to treat with Mr. Bunn for a release from her contract. Negotiations were consequently opened with Mr. Bunn, who, far from showing himself at all unreasonable, proposed at first the apparently moderate condition that Mademoiselle Lind should pay him either the sum of £500 as a forfeit for breach of contract, or £300, coupled with the promise to sing for him one night at his theatre gratis.

These terms were considered so acceptable by the friend of the fair singer, that their ratification by Mademoiselle Lind was confidently expected. Unfortunately the young lady, ignorant, it may be presumed, of the ways of the world and of her own real position, replied only by a letter addressed to the manager of Drury Lane, in which she appealed to his "generosity" to grant her an unconditional surrender of the contract, urging that in an unguarded moment an engagement had been extorted from her of which she now saw the imprudence, and putting it to him as a man of honor and feeling to release her from her bond.

Such a proposition was manifestly untenable; and by this ill-advised step on the part of Mademoiselle Lind, the negotiations which had been conducted in so amicable and promising a manner on behalf of the *prima donna* necessarily terminated. The period fixed by Mademoiselle Lind's engagement with Mr. Bunn having passed away, the affair had become only a question of damages. In October, 1846, I made more than one attempt to secure the services of the celebrated Swedish Nightingale; but these attempts were made in vain. The young singer had received so inordinate a dread of Mr. Bunn's vengeance, and of his intentions to persecute her with newspaper attacks and other means of annoyance, on account of the "breach of promise," that she could not overcome her repugnance to visit the shores of England. Still I did not despair, and, following Mademoiselle Lind from Frankfort to Stuttgardt, and thence to Darmstadt, I at last succeeded in prevailing on the coy songstress to contract an engagement at my theatre. Here I had to employ all my best ability. Besides holding out to her the most brilliant prospects both of fame and fortune, I went so far as to undertake to bear any loss that might fall upon her in the event of a lawsuit with Mr. Bunn. The terms of this engagement were far superior to any hitherto offered to the celebrated singer.

She was offered one hundred and twenty thousand francs (four thousand eight hundred pounds) for the season, reckoning from the 14th of April to the 20th of August, besides a house free of charge, and a carriage and pair of horses to be at her disposal; a further sum of eight hundred pounds should she be inclined to pass a month in Italy, for study or repose, prior to her *debut* at Her Majesty's Theatre; lastly, the liberty to cancel her engagement if, after her first appearance on the boards, and her success falling short of her expectations, she felt disinclined to continue her performances.

Mr. Lumley also knew the great buffo

LABLACHE.

There was a greatness about this genuine artist to which no parallel can be offered; and I recollect a person of distinction saying that he never thought of him without recalling to mind the Scriptural record, "There were giants in the land in those days." His style was as grand as his person was large; yet there were no subtilities too nice to escape his power of delineation. When, in early days, he played the "Mad Father" in the now forgotten opera of *Agnese* (which by the way was founded on one of Mrs. Opie's novels), he varied the insanity according to the country in which he acted, representing an Italian madness at Naples, a German madness at Vienna.

His *bonhomie* was irresistible. I recollect an occasion when he had a long conversation with Jenny Lind, previous to her *debut* at Her Majesty's Theatre. She appeared timid and reserved; but he dexterously turned the discourse so as to treat of her past career and Continental success. The charm was not to be withstood. She took up the thread where Lablache had dropped it, and, while her countenance flashed with vivacity, seemed to forget everything but her own triumphs. With the portly figure of Lablache a droll story is connected. When at Paris he was astonished, like Rossini and other notabilities, to choose for his promenade the part of the Boulevard des Italiens which lies between the Chaussee d'Antin and the Passage de l'Opera.

One winter's day a violent shower caused him to seek refuge in the entrance of the passage, and soon afterwards a young *gamin* bethought himself of the same shelter. However, to enter a passage barricaded by a Lablache was no very easy matter, especially when the colossal *basso* had his elbows extended under an ample cloak, and swayed from one side of the passage to the other. The boy, tired of dodging the living gate, took hold of a corner of the giant's cloak, and pulling it lustily, cried, "Cordon, s'il vous plait" the expression in use when the concierge is required to open a door. Lablache entered into the humor of the position, and as he let the boy pass imitated the motion of a door turning on its hinges.

Old opera-goers will remember the excitement created by the dance in which Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Lucille Grahn all took part. The indefatigable Lumley was responsible for this famous

PAS DE QUATRE.

Let no one undervalue the magnitude of this tremendous task. I was informed by a well-known diplomatist that, when the preparations for the solemnities and festivities attendant upon the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Lombardy, at Milan, were placed in his hands, the settlement of a *pas de deux*, to be danced by Carlotta Grisi and Cerito (although then comparatively mere tyros at the Scala), cost him a hundredfold more trouble than all the other complicated arrangements of the festival.

All was at length adjusted. Satisfaction was in every mind; the *pas de quatre* was rehearsed—was announced; the very morning of the event had arrived; no further hindrances were expected. Suddenly, while I was engaged with lawyers in my own room, deeply occupied with the final arrangements for my purchase of the opera-house (of which more hereafter), poor Perrot rushed unannounced into my presence in a state of intense despair. Without regard for the serious conclave assembled, he uttered frantic exclamations, tore his hair, and at last found breath to say that all was over—that the *pas de quatre* had fallen to the ground and never could be given!

With difficulty the unfortunate ballet-master was calmed down to a sufficient state of reason to be able to explain the cause of his anguish. The completion of the purchase of the opera-house was suspended for a few minutes and the explanation came as follows:—When all was ready I had desired Perrot to regulate the order in which the separate *pas* of each *danseuse* should come. The place of honor, the last in such cases (as in regal procession), had been ceded without over-much hesitation to Mademoiselle Taglioni. Of the remaining ladies who claimed equal rights, founded on talent and popularity, neither would appear before the other. "Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the ballet-master in distress, "Cerito ne vert pas commencer avant Carlotta—ni Carlotta avant Cerito, et il n'y a pas moyen de les faire bouger; tout est fini!" The solution is easy," said I to poor Perrot. "The question of talent must be decided by the public. But in this dilemma there is one point on which I am sure the ladies will be frank. Let the oldest take her unquestionable right to the envied position." The ballet-master smote his forehead, smiled assent, and bounded from the room upon the stage. The judgment of the manager was announced. The ladies tittered, laughed, drew back, and were now as much disinclined to accept the right of position as they had been before eager to claim it. The ruse succeeded; the management of the affair was left to Monsieur Perrot's hands. The order of the ladies being settled, the *grand pas de quatre* was finally performed on the same night before a delighted audience, who little knew how nearly they had been deprived of their expected treat.

To close these remarks we give here a pleasing anecdote of

CATALANI AND JENNY LIND.

The dinner party at the embassy was a small one, no other company being invited except Mr. and Mrs. G——, Mademoiselle Lind, Madame Catalani and her daughter, and one English gentleman, a well-known amateur of the opera; the secretary of the embassy and a sister of the ambassadress being also present. After dinner, the weather being warm, the party strolled in a garden attached to the embassy—Catalani and Jenny Lind talking much together. In the evening some little embarrassment arose about asking Jenny Lind to sing, because, as no one ever refuses a request made by the representative of majesty, the Marchioness considerately forbore to place the young Swede in a position of difficulty. But Catalani, who was burning with curiosity to hear Jenny Lind sing, perceived that there was some hesitation, went up to the "Nightingale," and asked her with grace and earnestness to oblige the company with a song, adding:—"*C'est la vielle Catalani qui desire vous entendre chanter, avant de mourir!*" Such an appeal from such a person overcame all Jenny's habitual dislike to sing in private society. She sat down to the piano, and after a few bars of prelude, gave her incomparable "Non credea mirarti," playing the accompaniment herself.

The Fate of Actresses.

Married ladies, who are in the profession along with their families, are generally great drudges, having not only to play the mother and the mistress at home, but to perform their part on the stage as well—having to attend the rehearsal and the broth-pot at the same time. I was exceedingly sorry for one poor lady, who, along with a son and two daughters, was a member of the company at Shippham. Maternal ambition prompted her to aid in forwarding her children in the profession, and she sacrificed her own desires to their interest, and frequently got well abused by the manager for her pains. She has since died, poor woman, and so has one of her daughters in question; but her son, I observe, is getting on well, and is now in a good position in one of the first-class provincial theatres in England.

Seeing what this poor lady had to endure, I have often wondered, when I have read fine criticisms in the newspapers cutting up Mrs. So-and-So for her poor conceptions and bad acting, how it was possible for that lady to act at all. She had three young children to nurse and attend to, and the united salaries of herself and husband were exactly 37s. a week—a little daughter being thrown in as a sort of make-weight. She could have no soul for art;—she could have nothing but anxiety, poor woman; what with lodgings to pay for, stage properties to provide, and money to lay away for the next journey, which might, for aught she knew, be from Dandee to Dudley, she could have but a poor time of it. The very circumstance of the child thrown in to make up the salary was an annoyance, because she must have clean shirts, and would have occasionally to wear satin shoes.

Why stay in a profession where there is so much misery? I think I hear my readers say, "But what can the So-and-So's do? She was born in the profession, so to speak; and he, what could he do but strut on the stage?" True, his ambition is some day to start a tavern; that is, apparently, all his art does for him—makes him long to change Shakespeare and the stage for the bar—the bar of a public house. I have somewhere read of a great actor who made up a most lugubrious catalogue of the ills he had fallen heir to, even after he had worked his way to the top of his profession, and had become a famous London actor; and one of his grievances I remember was, that there was in the green-room only one glass, out of which he had to drink in common with all the members of the theatre. Poor fellow! Had he never wandered over the country with his unpretending but "properly" vest adding to shield him from the cold, and glad to beg a drink of beer or milk to keep up the steam as he journeyed along?

We suppose not, or in the luxurious enjoyment of his fifty pounds a week, he had perhaps forgotten those days; but I am much mistaken if, like the most of the members of the theatre at Shippham, he had not passed years of his life without having the privilege of drinking out of a glass of any kind. Few of the small country theatres have a green-room, and Shippham was no exception. As I have already mentioned, we assembled in a corner behind the scenes, all huddled together over a small spark of fire; and I never saw a glass there at all, except when a few of us might join for a bottle of ale, and borrow such a vessel to drink it out of, which we all did in common. I very shrewdly suspect the great actor in question had many a time to do the same thing.—*Glimpses of Real Life.*

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5:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
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